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The Calais bird above mentioned was shot by a countryman and brought into town with some Ruffed Grouse. After passing successively through the hands of a provision dealer, who bought it of the countryman, of a lady (a Mrs. Ryder), who bought it of the provision dealer, and of a local taxidermist, by whom it was received and mounted October 10, it found a final and appropriate resting place in the well-known collection of Mr. George A. Boardman to whom I am indebted for these facts as well as for the following description of the specimen: "It is a young bird of unknown sex. The back is black with many of the feathers bordered with yellowish; the tail lighter than the back with about a dozen black bars; the head, neck, and lower parts fine, delicate yellowish, the feathers of the head and neck striped with black; the breast spotted coarsely along its sides, more finely across the middle, with black. The throat and tail coverts are yellowish white. Beneath the chin black markings, arranged in series, form a distinct mustache. With its generally ochraceous ground color and bold dark markings the bird is a strikingly handsome specimen." There are two known instances of the previous occurrence of this species in Maine, at Gouldsboro, Sept. 15, 1886 (Brewster, *Auk* IV, April, 1887, p. 160), and at Glenburn near Bangor, May 19, 1888 (*id.*, *ibid.*, V, Oct., 1888, p. 424).

In this connection it may be worth while to mention still another Eastern specimen of Swainson's Hawk which is preserved in the Greene Smith collection of mounted birds.¹ This specimen, so the label states, was killed in Onondaga County, New York, in October, 1877, and was "presented [to Mr. Smith] by T. Bex and Ed. Lodder of Syracuse." It is a young bird, of the light or normal phase, in fresh autumnal plumage. So far as I know, it has never previously been recorded.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Swainson's Hawk in the East.—Two records of the occurrence of this Western *Buteo* hundreds of miles east of the eastern boundary of its habitat have come to my notice through Mr. Geo. A. Boardman of Calais, Maine, and Mr. L. S. Foster of New York City. Both individuals were immature birds, and were shot within six days of each other, although some hundreds of miles apart. It may be possible that a small eastward migration of this species took place in the early fall, and these records may be added to by the readers of 'The Auk.' Mr. Boardman says, "The Hawk is a young Swainson's, a fine specimen, and was shot Oct. 6, within six miles of Calais. It is the first one I have ever known to occur here. It is now in my collection."²

The New York specimen was shot by and is in the possession of Mr. W. Williams of Brooklyn, New York. It was examined and identified by Mr. Arthur H. Howell, who obtained the following information about the specimen: It was shot October 14, at Meadow Brook Farm, near

¹ Lately given by Mrs. Smith to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

² This is the same specimen described above by Mr. Brewster.—EDS.

Cornwall, New York. When first seen it was on the ground, but on approach flew to a fence near by. On being shot at, it flew with a steady but leisurely flight to a tree, when it allowed an approach within easy gunshot. While on the tree it exhibited no fear, merely turning its head to watch the movements of its capturer. Mr. Howell adds that the specimen is a beautiful one, highly colored, and having considerable black on the under parts. The following measurements were taken from the mounted specimen: wing, between 18 and 19 inches; tarsus, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, middle toe, $1\frac{1}{4}$; tail, 9. These large measurements would indicate it to be a female although the sex was not ascertained by dissection.—WILLIAM DUTCHER, *New York City*.

The Nest of *Panyptila cayenensis* (Gm.).—On Aug. 23, 1892 after an early morning trip in the woods, I had nearly reached the edge of the plantation when my attention was drawn to a mixed company of birds feeding on berries in an immense tree. The tree belonged to a species common in these forests, a giant among its surroundings, the trunk at least five feet in diameter and the first limb over seventy feet from the ground. Numerous vines of various sizes hung down from the limbs like ropes. Near the ground the trunk spread out into long, flattened arms and buttresses, giving it a diameter at the ground of over thirty feet. Among the birds were a flock of Yellow-tails (*Ostinops montezumæ*), two species of Toucans (*Ramphastos carinatus* and *Pteroglossus torquatus*) and some small Parrots too high up to identify. Wounding a Yellow-tail, I was endeavoring to keep sight of it, when a small bird dashed past and disappeared on the trunk of the tree about seventy feet from the ground. Looking in that direction I noticed a nest, eight or nine inches in length, hanging from the trunk, and so nearly resembling it in color that ordinarily it would have been passed unnoticed. The trunk was perfectly straight for a distance of seventy feet, at which point there was a division, the portion with the nest leaning very slightly, and the nest was attached to the smooth grayish bark on the under side of the trunk, hanging vertically and at the same time almost against the bark, rendering it a very inconspicuous object. The nest when first observed was still quivering from movements made by the bird, proving it to be made of some soft, yielding material. The nest almost exactly matched the bark in color; the entrance, at the bottom, was very large, nearly the diameter of the nest, which appeared to be about three inches at the lower end, with a slight bulging near the top. On shooting into the nest there was a struggle inside which shook it considerably, and presently the bird dropped to the ground. It was a *Panyptila cayenensis*, and on dissection proved to be a male, with the sexual organs only slightly developed.

Visiting the spot next day with a pair of field glasses, I tried to identify the material composing the nest, but beyond its having the appearance of being stuccoed with some substance resembling the bark in color, I could determine nothing. The bark was quite smooth, and the nest appeared to be glued on; although this was not positively ascertained to be the case.